

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE
COUNTRY.

One Year.....	\$3 00
Two Months.....	3 00
One Month.....	1 50
Two Weeks.....	50

No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

Notice to Correspondents.

We respectfully request that our correspondents will forward to the Express messengers, from all points where there are Express facilities, letters giving important news intended for publication.

We make this request with the view of obtaining promptly such correspondence as frequently fails to reach us through the mails until it has grown old and stale.

It must not be supposed that even in the Southern Confederacy the extraordinary confiscation law has passed without indignation.

In Charleston, Mr. Pettigru, of the District Court of the Confederate States for South Carolina, protested against the confiscation act. He is a distinguished and venerable jurist, of the very highest character in every sense. He took occasion, on the issuing of a writ of garnishment, to utter the following bold and eloquent language before Judge McGrath:

"Where is the authority given? Where is the power to call upon the citizen, in a new and unheard of manner, to answer questions upon earth for the purpose of enforcing the confiscation law? Shall it be said that it is to furnish the means for carrying on the war? How can it be said to be necessary which has never been known to have been done before? We have never, in all time past, ever fought before General Beauregard. War, unfortunately, is not a new thing. Its history is found on every page. Was there ever a law like this endured, practised or heard of? It certainly is not found among the people from whom we derive the common law. No English monarch or Parliament has ever sanctioned or undertaken such a thing. It is utterly inconsistent with the common law to require an inquisitorial examination of the subjects of the laws of war. It is no more a part of the law of war than it is a part of the law of peace."

"All that can be said in favor of the end and object proposed, can be said in favor of the Star Chamber and the Spanish Inquisition. Torquemada set on the latter institution with the best of motives. It was to save souls. He labored most earnestly, in season and out of season, and when his conscience commanded, he burned their bodies to save their souls."

"We do not consider the end justifies the means in these days, but Torquemada might have burnt Jews and Protestants, without calling upon their best friends to inform against them, and making it penal not to do so."

"The war power includes an incident everything which is necessary or usual. It cannot be pretended that this is necessary or usual, since it never was done before. This is not the first war that ever was waged; and the laws of war are not the subject of wild speculation. Now, the means granted to attain this end are based upon the supposition that the end deserves all commendation; that nothing in the world is more calculated to advance the reputation of the country than to be seen in searching out the property of enemies, and proceeding to appropriate it. That is the only way of being heard, and to immortalize it by taking away the earnings of their industry and applying it to other uses."

"It would be the most intolerable hardship for me, for a citizen, at every quarter session to be obliged to tell all he knows or suspects against his neighbor. It is pretended that it is an innocent proceeding. How can that be innocent which calls upon one to commit a breach of trust?"

"It is an extraordinary stretch of power, in an extraordinary time, when we are endeavoring to make good before the world our right to its respect as an enlightened people—people capable of self-government, and of governing themselves in a manner worthy of the civilization and light of the age; and this act, borrowed from the darkest period of tyranny, is dug up now to put forth as our emblem. They are not my enemies, and sorry will I be if in this sense I am solitary and alone."

"With regard to that which requires the violation of professional confidence, he must be better instructed before making up his mind to the order of responsibility or not. There are oases where it is dishonor or death—and death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name."

This is not only an exhibition of manliness and eloquence, but it sets forth, in burning words, the condition of affairs in the Southern States. The Union is hesitating whether to confiscate certain property or not; is striving, by all means, to relieve the war of its horrors, and to preserve the rights of property. What would be thought of it, if, instead of doing this, it was to require every one to make out of what his neighbor's opinions were; to adopt and make espionage a law of the land; to require every man to become the most detestable of all characters—a common informer, and the betrayer of his friend? It is no wonder the noble South Carolinian said, "There are oases where it is dishonor or death—and death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name."

At a called meeting of the tobacco dealers of the city of Louisville, held at the Ninth-street Warehouse, on the morning of the 19th of December, Mr. R. Burge was called to the chair, and Mr. H. Wrigman appointed speaker.

The Chairman, after announcing the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. Thomas P. Nash, a former companion in trade and associate, appointed the following named gentlemen—Messrs. McCraw, Ronald and Spalding—to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy and grief of the meeting at this dispensation of Providence. The committee retired and drew up the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with profound sorrow of the death of our friend and fellow-tormentor, Thomas P. Nash, who have this day stepped aside from the dust and humus of business to express our hearty and sincere grief that the decree of God, unto whom we bow in humble submission, has taken from our midst our beloved friend, and has thus again caused us to be in the midst of life we do in death.

Is there any citizen of Kentucky who can lay his hand upon his heart and declare that he desires to live under such a Government? There are men who openly express their preference for that Government over our own, and yet every man—that is, every reading, thoughtful man—has seen this abominable confederation law passed in the rebellious Government. Such men must have an anxious desire to give away their neighbor's property.

Another law, not quite as bad, because it does not necessitate the betrayal of one's friends, is that which confiscates all the property of citizens of Northern States who did not return home at a certain time—species of plunder wholly unworthy of a Government.

In addition to this, they have a State law against which the District Attorney for Louisiana has issued an indignant protest, nearly as bold as that of Mr. Pettigru. It amounts to wholesale plundering.

Is any one surprised at this? Have they not from the beginning existed by spoiling and plundering others? The seizure of mints, forts, dock-yards, &c., was the beginning. It is only natural that a career so brief should be kept up. We looked for nothing less. The whole fabric rests upon the one principle of transferring as far as possible the wealth of the individual into the hands of the Government. The purchase of cotton, the enormous taxation, the wholesale confiscation of property upon slight and improbable cause, and the down-right plundering that has been kept up, all show that desire. It will soon, if allowed to continue, become a mighty oligarchy, then a chaotic mob, and finally a terrible crushing despotism—the scour and destruction of the world.

Is NEW ORLEANS TAKEN?—The news reached us Tuesday morning that an engagement was in progress at New Orleans, and that forces had been dispatched from Columbus. As no confirmation of this news has been received from Norfolk, whence our latest dates come, it is very doubtful. We notice in the St. Louis Republican, of the 18th, a dispatch from Cairo, dated the 17th, which seems like a confirmation. The dispatch reads thus:

"A rumor prevails at Columbus that New Orleans has been taken. Another regiment has been sent South from the former place, and great anxiety prevails there. The news of the attack at New Orleans seems to be abundantly confirmed, but no particulars have yet been received.

We learn by Ship Island correspondence of the New York Times that General Phelps arrived at that point on the 4th inst. with his brigade, and as the distance to New Orleans, going via Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, is only sixty-five miles, and as the fortifications in the way were not formidable, there is a possibility that an attack was made on or about the 14th; but it is only a possibility, as Phelps did not have sufficient force to make an attack. Until more authentic information arrives, we shall still doubt the news.

There is a General Phelps in command at New Orleans, who has issued a proclamation which, in itself, seems to be a perfect original. He argues the question that there never should have been slave States and never ought to be. He is as wise as an owl in a sort of stump speech. He talks about free and slave labor, &c., in a manner that shows him far better suited to an abolition convention than at the head of an army. In getting it up, he had only his own magnificent headpiece, consulting none of his staff. The officers protested against it. It was, however, sent on shore, and will certainly get an extensive circulation in Louisiana, by the rebels, as it will do more good to the cause of rebellion than their armies. The officer will, beyond a doubt, supersede, for exceeding instructions, and for being the most unmilitated fool that ever strutted under epaulets.

To the Editorial Fraternity:

How is it that, whenever a black-haired, buck-nosed individual is caught smuggling, never forget to say something about his Abrahamite descent; but when Capt. Gabriel Nutter becomes the "terror of the South," or Lieut. Sachs (*alias* Saxe), refusing to surrender, sells his life for those of his dozen rebels, you are all too liberal-minded, and most remarkable. The only aid which the Thirty-second had was three shots from our battery on the north side of the stream, whib, it is thought, were ineffective, and quite a number of horses on the field, of whom was Colonel Terry, of the Rangers.

The loss of the Thirty-second in killed and wounded, is but twenty-six, which, considering the disparity of numbers, and the fact that they were in open ground and the rebels covered by heavy timber, is most remarkable. The only aid which the Thirty-second had was three shots from our battery on the north side of the stream, whib, it is thought, were ineffective, and quite a number of horses on the field, of whom was Colonel Terry, of the Rangers.

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Omoe-79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

FRIDAY MORNING DECEMBER 20, 1861.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, passenger trains will leave New Albany for Louisville.

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except Saturday). 9:30 A. M. 9:00 P. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily). 9:30 P. M.

REACH NEW ALBANY.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

From Jeffersonville.

MILITARY.—The 5th, Col. Carr, and 53d Indiana regiments marched up Broadway

yesterday, on their way to the seat of war.

The 6th Ohio, Col. Harker, with two

companies of artillery, of six guns each,

came down last night on the Telegraph

No. 3.

One company of regulars, under Captain

Max, who have just come from Western

Virginia, arrived yesterday afternoon on

the Dr. Kara.

The Diligent came up yesterday from

West Point with an artillery company, who

debarked at Jeffersonville.

An immense amount of commissary

stores arrived here yesterday, and a large

number of army wagons, from Cincinnati.

The 40th Ohio, Col. Crainer, left Cincin-

nati Wednesday, for Lexington, by rail.

J. H. Green, the "Reformed Gambler,"

is a captain in one of the Indiana

regiments.

THE TERRE HAUTE JOURNAL says that

the corn is selling at Mattoon, Illinois, at eight

cents per bushel.

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, December 19.

CAUSES CONSIDERED.

Southerland et al vs McElvane's adm'r. Nelson; affirmed.

Barnes & Associates v. W. H. Thompson; affirmed.

Abell et al vs. Wilson & A. Bell; reversed.

Adams et al vs. Clegg et al; affirmed as to Captain Clegg's right to compensation to Covington.

Smith vs. McElvane's adm'r, Ohio; appeal dismissed; want of jurisdiction.

ORDERS.

W. T. Owen, gen'l of McElvane's com'dy, admitted attorney in this cause.

John C. Lyon; time extended thirty days to file petition for rehearing.

W. H. T. & H. T. M. vs Gordon et al, Louisville Chancery.

Louisville City vs. Chancery, Louisville Chancery.

Boyd vs. Sample et al, Louisville Chancery—were sub-

mitted.

Braxton R. Closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Lebanon R. Closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Paducah R. Closes at 3:00 P. M., and arrives at 9:00 P. M.

Shawneetown Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Paducah R. Closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10:00 P. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Paducah Stage closes at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 4:00 P. M.

In 20 minutes where the principal route close at 12:00 at night, the wagons close at 9:00 P. M.

LOCAL NEWS.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

John Johnston, being reported sick, and the Mayor too busy, the lawyers went into an election, which resulted in electing R. F. Baird, who, on being notified, took the news.

Rose Hardin was surrendered by her security this morning, and put in the cage for safe keeping a short while.

Pen. Pevey, drunk and disorderly, was discharged.

Mrs. E. Sullivan, a drunken old woman, good for nothing but the workhouse, and hardly fit for that place, was up before his Honor for being drunk and annoying peaceable citizens; \$100 for four months; gone up.

John Coffee, drunk and disorderly—so drunk that he was taken to the jail in a wheelbarrow; being sober enough this morning to navigate, he was discharged.

Frederick Rust and John Chusenall, drunk and disorderly; discharged.

Peace warrant by Mary Forme vs. Rose Sweeney, alias Rose Hardin; costs divided, and own recognition of both in \$100 for four months.

Adam A.olph, obtaining goods under false pretences, by assuming the name of George Erwine, a very respectable German, who resides in the upper end of the city, to the amount of \$184.88; held in \$300 to answer; witnesses recognized.

John O'Donald, assaulting Thomas Young with intent to kill; no witnesses appearing for or against him, he was discharged.

ORDINANCE DOCKET.

City of Louisville vs. B. A. Flood, allowing his horse to drink water out of his bucket while hanging on the spout of a pump; fined \$4.

Same vs. M. Stendorph & Co., selling goods without license; dismissed at defendants' cost.

Same vs. Ann Haward, selling groceries without license; fined \$5.

Same vs. E. Elliott, selling goods without license; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. D. F. Wright, keeping lottery office without license; fined \$5.

Same vs. T. G. Ash, for same; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. W. E. Wade, for same; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. S. W. Worrier, for same; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. Samuel Hillman, for same; continued until next Thursday.

Same vs. J. Terrell and others, overloading their dray; continued until next Thursday week.

Same vs. Louis Hosier, firing off a gun in the city; fined \$5.

Same vs. S. Sells, selling beer without license; continued one week.

Same vs. Simon Woermann, selling goods and merchandise without license; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. H. W. Wilkes, for same; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. C. Croper, Patton & Co., for same; fined \$5.

Same vs. P. Rosendolph, selling cows on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh; continued until next Thursday.

LATEST FROM MUNFORDSVILLE.—One of the company of gentlemen who went down to present the flag to Capt. Coker's Ohio battery reports that after that ceremony was over Capt. C. took some sixteen of them, mounted and armed, and rode over the battle ground. They also advanced to a very considerable distance beyond the pickets, and the horse one of them was riding ran away for nearly a mile down the road, but no sign of the enemy was found. The members of the glorious 32d say that the Texas Rangers fought bravely, but the rebel infantry acted the coward—broke and ran when they might have done the 32d great damage.

THE sixty-fourth Ohio regiment, now encamped near the locomotive works, is a splendid body of men. We witnessed their dress parade last evening, and were gratified to notice their great proficiency in drill and fine, soldierly deportment.

John Higgins, of Magoffin county, and C. C. Rogers, of Paris, Ky., were arrested and taken to Covington, Ky., on Tuesday last, to answer a charge of treason.

The two Boards of the General Council will meet again this evening at seven o'clock. Every member is expected to report himself at the proper hour.

General Thomas L. Crittenden arrived yesterday morning from Calhoun, on the steamer Big Grey Eagle.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Mr. O. O. Myers for a Cincinnati paper of yesterday, as the mail failed to connect at Seymour.

Letters from Munfordsville.

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., December 18, 1861.

Editors Democrat.—Gentlemen: You have

been well informed of the battle at

Green river, yesterday afternoon, between

the rebels and a portion of Col. Willibill's

command, under Lieutenant Colonel Von

Trombe. The rebels, according to the

admitted statement of a flag of truce, which

came in to-day to bury their dead, say

that they had fifteen hundred cavalry, a full

regiment of infantry, and a battery of four

pieces of artillery.

Our forces, under Lieutenant Colonel Von

Trombe, numbered about five hundred;

yet, notwithstanding this great preponder-

ance in favor of the rebels, they were com-

pletely whipped, and retired from the field.

During the engagement, a charge was

made by the rebels upon a portion of three

companies in Colonel Willibill's

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